CLAIMS

1. A process for the production of hydrogen consisting in subjecting a solid to oxidation and treating the oxidized form thus produced with a reducing stream, in a different zone.

2. The process for the production of hydrogen according to the previous claim characterized in that it comprises the following operations:

a) Oxidation of a solid in a first reaction zone;

b) Passage of the oxidized form of the solid to a reaction zone into which a reducing stream is fed, and its reaction with a hydrocarbon;

c) Recovery of the reduced form of the solid and its feeding to the first reaction zone;

d) Heat supply.

3. The process for the production of hydrogen according to the previous claim, wherein the heat supply is preferably effected during one of the two operations (b) and (c).

4. The process for the production of hydrogen according to claim 2, characterized in that the solid, in the first reaction zone, is reacted with an agent selected from H_2O and CO_2 or mixtures of the two.

5. The process for the production of hydrogen according to the previous claim, characterized in that the

solid, in the first reaction zone, is preferably reacted with H_2O.

6. The process for the production of hydrogen according to claim 2, characterized in that the solid subjected to oxidation in the first reaction zone comprises at least one element characterized by at least two different oxidation states, stable under the reaction conditions.

7. The process for the production of hydrogen according to the previous claim, characterized in that the solid, in the two different situations, is further characterized by different amounts of oxygen and enthalpy and is capable of cyclically and continuously passing from the reduced form to the oxidized form, and viceversa.

8. The process for the production of hydrogen according to the previous claim, wherein at least one redox element is present in the solid as binary compound corresponding to the formula

$$Me_xO_y \qquad (7)$$

wherein Me is selected from Ce, Fe, W, Ni;

or as compounds corresponding to the formula

$$Me_xZ_zO_y \qquad (8)$$

wherein Me is one or more elements selected from: Ce, Pr, Co, Ni, Fe, Mo and W,

Z is one or more elements selected from Ce, Zr, V and Mo;

$x \geq 1$, $y \geq 0$ and $z \geq 1$.

9. The process for the production of hydrogen according to claim 8, wherein Me is equal to Fe.

10. The process according to claim 9, wherein the iron is present in the solid in a quantity ranging from 20 to 60% by weight.

11. The process for the production of hydrogen according to claim 10, wherein Fe is present in the solid as a binary compound together with the binary compound of cerium and/or compounds corresponding to formula (8) wherein Me = Fe and Z = Ce.

12. The process for the production of hydrogen according to claim 11, wherein the compound corresponding to formula (8) is $CeFeO_3$.

13. The process for the production of hydrogen according to at least one of the claims from 9 to 12, wherein the solid also contains a metal as promoter selected from Pt, Pd, Au and Rh.

14. The process according to claim 13, wherein the promoter is in a percentage ranging from 0.01 to 2% by weight.

15. The process for the production of hydrogen according to at least one of the claims from 9 to 14, wherein

the solid also contains a transition metal as promoter selected from Cr, Mn, Nb and V.

16. The process according to claim 15, wherein the promoter is in a quantity ranging from 0.1 to 15% by weight.

17. The process for the production of hydrogen according to claims 12 and 16, wherein chromium is present as promoter.

18. The process for the production of hydrogen according to claims 8 to 17, wherein the reactive phase thus obtained in turn can be used as such or suitably dispersed or supported on compounds such as silica, alumina, or other pure oxides such as those of magnesium, calcium, cerium, zirconium, titanium, lanthanum, but also mixtures of these.

19. The process for the production of hydrogen according to claims 8 to 18, wherein the reactive phase is present in a quantity ranging from 20 to 80% by weight with respect to the compound which forms the carrier or the dispersing phase.

20. The process for the production of hydrogen according to claim 2, characterized in that the reducing stream is selected from hydrocarbons, preferably aliphatic.

21. The process for the production of hydrogen according

to claim 20, wherein the aliphatic hydrocarbon is CH_4.

22. The process for the production of hydrogen according to claim 2, wherein the heat supply takes place by the use of a supplementary thermal support unit, situated between the two reaction zones.

23. The process for the production of hydrogen according to the previous claim, wherein the heat supply is obtained using hydrogen as fuel.

24. The process for the production of hydrogen according to claim 2, wherein the heat supply is obtained using methane or natural gas as fuel.

25. The process for the production of hydrogen according to claim 1, characterized in that it comprises the following operations:

- oxidation of a solid in a first reaction zone; production of H_2 or CO depending on the oxidizing compound;
- passage of the oxidized form of the solid to a subsequent reaction zone in which the reduction of the solid takes place by its reaction with a hydrocarbon;
- recovery of the reduced form of the solid and its feeding to the subsequent reaction zone;
- sending of the gaseous phase produced during

the reduction of the solid to a suitable separation section which allows the more or less complete separation of the complete combustion products (CO_2 and H_2O) from any possible non-converted hydrocarbon and from any possible by-products formed;

- possible recycling of the above gaseous stream to the reaction zone in which the reduction of the oxide takes place and/or to a further reaction zone, to enable complete conversion of the above stream to complete combustion products (CO_2 and H_2O);
- elimination from the cycle of the complete combustion products (CO_2 and H_2O) coming from the purification section.